Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

AbB – Abor Silty Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AbB ABOR SILTY CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Abor series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium derived from, or in residuum from semi–consolidated shale, or in alluvium that is 20 to 40 inches deep over shale. These soils are on sedimentary plains, hills, alluvial fans, and lake plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AbC – Abor Silty Clay, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

AbC ABOR SILTY CLAY, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Abor series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium derived from, or in residuum from semi–consolidated shale, or in alluvium that is 20 to 40 inches deep over shale. These soils are on sedimentary plains, hills, alluvial fans, and lake plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AlB – Absher–Slickspots Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AlB ABSHER–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Absher series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in till, glaciofluvial deposits, and in alluvium derived from many sources of geologic materials. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, and till plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AlB ABSHER–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has high available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AsB – Assinniboine Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

AsB ASSINNIBOINE FINE SANDY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Assinniboine series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in eolian, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on sedimentary plains, till plains, hills, alluvial fans, and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AsC – Assinniboine Fine Sandy Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

AsC ASSINNIBOINE FINE SANDY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Assinniboine series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in eolian, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on sedimentary plains, till plains, hills, alluvial fans, and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AtC – Assinniboine–Twilight Fine Sandy Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

AtC ASSINNIBOINE–TWILIGHT FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Assinniboine series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in eolian, alluvium, or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on sedimentary plains, till plains, hills, alluvial fans, and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AtC ASSINNIBOINE–TWILIGHT FINE SANDY LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ba – Bankard Loamy Fine Sand

Ba BANKARD LOAMY FINE SAND – The Bankard series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from a variety of rocks. Bankard soils are on flood plains and low terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Bb – Bankard Gravelly Loamy Sand

Bb BANKARD GRAVELLY LOAMY SAND – The Bankard series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from a variety of rocks. Bankard soils are on flood plains and low terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

BlE – Blackhall–Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

BlE BLACKHALL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blackhall series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone. Blackhall soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BlE BLACKHALL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

BmE – Blackhall–Twilight Fine Sandy Loams, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

BmE BLACKHALL–TWILIGHT FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blackhall series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone. Blackhall soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BmE BLACKHALL–TWILIGHT FINE SANDY LOAMS, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BoE – Bullock–Lardell–Blackhall Fine Sandy Loams, 2 To 40 Percent Slopes

BoE BULLOCK–LARDELL–BLACKHALL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BoE BULLOCK–LARDELL–BLACKHALL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lardell series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, saline soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on flood plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BoE BULLOCK–LARDELL–BLACKHALL FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Blackhall series consists of very shallow and shallow, well drained soils that formed in material weathered from sandstone. Blackhall soils are on hills and ridges. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BpB – Bullock–Parchin Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

BpB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BpB BULLOCK–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

BsB – Bullock–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

BsB BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
BsB BULLOCK–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CaD – Cabbart Loam, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

CaD CABBART LOAM, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

CvB – Cabbart Variant Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

CvB CABBART VARIANT LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart Variant consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in loamy material over hard limestone. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DeC – Delridge–Cabbart Loams, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

DeC DELRIDGE–CABBART LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from soft siltstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DeC DELRIDGE–CABBART LOAMS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

EaA – Eapa Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes
EaA EAPA LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EaB – Eapa Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

EaB EAPA LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EaC – Eapa Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

EaC EAPA LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EdB – Eapa–Delridge Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

EdB EAPA–DELRIDGE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EdB EAPA–DELRIDGE LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from soft siltstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EdC – Eapa–Delridge Loams, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

EdC EAPA–DELRIDGE LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EdC EAPA–DELRIDGE LOAMS, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from soft siltstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EgB – Eapa–Grail Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

EgB EAPA–GRAIL COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EgB EAPA–GRAIL COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grail series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, fans, swales and foot slopes on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EgC – Eapa–Grail Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

EgC EAPA–GRAIL COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Eapa series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvial materials on terraces, fans, and uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EgC EAPA–GRAIL COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Grail series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, fans, swales and foot slopes on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GaA – Gerdrum Loam, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

GaA GERDRUM LOAM, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gerdrum series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, till plains, and sedimentary plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Gc – Glenberg Fine Sandy Loam

Gc GLENBERG FINE SANDY LOAM – The Glenberg series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in calcareous stratified alluvium from mixed sources. Glenberg soils are on flood plains and low terraces This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Gr – Grail Silt Loam

Gr GRAIL SILT LOAM – The Grail series consists of deep and very deep, well or moderately well drained, moderately slow or slowly permeable soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on terraces, fans, swales and foot slopes on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Hb – Havre Loam

Hb HAVRE LOAM – The Havre series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in stratified, calcareous, loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and alluvial fans. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Hc – Havre Loam, Channeled

Hc HAVRE LOAM, CHANNELED – The Havre series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in stratified, calcareous, loamy alluvium. These soils are on flood plains and alluvial fans. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

He – Heil Silty Clay Loam

He HEIL SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Heil series consists of very deep, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils that formed in clayey, calcareous alluvium. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

HfB – Hisle–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

HfB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
HfB HISLE–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KyA – Kyle Clay, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

KyA KYLE CLAY, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KyB – Kyle Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

KyB KYLE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

La – Lardell Fine Sandy Loam

La LARDELL FINE SANDY LOAM – The Lardell series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, saline soils that formed in alluvium. These soils are on flood plains. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

LaB – Lawther Silty Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

LaB LAWTHER SILTY CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lawther series consists of very deep, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in calcareous clayey sediments. These soils are on uplands, fans and terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

LbE – Lismas Clay, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

LbE LISMAS CLAY, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

LcA – Loburn–Gerdrum Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

LcA LOBURN–GERDRUM LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loburn series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in loamy or clayey residuum weathered from soft sedimentary rocks. These soils are in drainageways, swales, and concave toe slopes of uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
LcA LOBURN–GERDRUM LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Gerdrum series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium or glaciofluvial deposits. These soils are on alluvial fans, stream terraces, drainageways, till plains, and sedimentary plains. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ld – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam

Ld LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Lg – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, Channeled

Lg LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, CHANNELED – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

NaD – Nihill–Attewan Complex, 4 To 20 Percent Slopes

NaD NIHILL–ATTEWAN COMPLEX, 4 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nihill series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in gravelly alluvium from mixed sources. They are on late Pleistocene terraces and terrace remnants. Slopes are both simple and complex and range from 0 to 80 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
NaD NIHILL–ATTEWAN COMPLEX, 4 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Attewan series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium that is 20 to 40 inches deep over very gravelly loamy sand or sand. These soils are on outwash terraces, stream terraces, eskers, and alluvial fans. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuA – Nunn Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

NuA NUNN CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

NuB – Nunn Clay Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

NuB NUNN CLAY LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nunn series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium. Nunn soils are on terraces or alluvial fans and have slopes of 0 to 9 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PbB – Parchin–Bullock Fine Sandy Loams, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

PbB PARCHIN–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PbB PARCHIN–BULLOCK FINE SANDY LOAMS, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeB – Pierre Clay, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

PeB PIERRE CLAY, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

PeC – Pierre Clay, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

PeC PIERRE CLAY, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PlE – Pierre–Lismas Clays, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

PlE PIERRE–LISMAS CLAYS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PlE PIERRE–LISMAS CLAYS, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PsC – Pierre–Samsil Clays, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

PsC PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PsC PIERRE–SAMSIL CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RoE – Rock Outcrop–Cabbart–Bullock Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

RoE ROCK OUTCROP–CABBART–BULLOCK COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandy, consists of limestone and sandstone that is very difficult to rip. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RoE ROCK OUTCROP–CABBART–BULLOCK COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Cabbart series consists of shallow, well drained soils that formed in material derived from semi–consolidated loamy sedimentary beds at depths of 10 to 20 inches. These soils are on hills, escarpments, and sedimentary plains. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RoE ROCK OUTCROP–CABBART–BULLOCK COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bullock series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from soft sandstone or silty or clayey shales interbedded with soft sandstone on nearly level to steep uplands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SaD – Samsil Clay, 6 To 25 Percent Slopes

SaD SAMSIL CLAY, 6 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SbE – Samsil–Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 40 Percent Slopes

SbE SAMSIL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SbE SAMSIL–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 15 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SdA – Satanta Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

SdA SATANTA LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SdB – Satanta Loam, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

SdB SATANTA LOAM, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Satanta series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loamy eolian material or loamy alluvium that has been partially reworked by wind. These soils are on uplands or high stream terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

St – Stetter Clay

St STETTER CLAY – The Stetter series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in clayey alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

SwA – Swanboy Clay

SwA SWANBOY CLAY – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

SyA – Swanboy–Slickspots Complex, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

SyA SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
SyA SWANBOY–SLICKSPOTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – Slickspots, dry consists of well drained areas with little or no vegetation. The areas are strongly saline and strongly alkaline. This soil has moderate available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TdB – Tanna–Delridge Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TdB TANNA–DELRIDGE COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tanna series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in residuum weathered from semi–consolidated shale and mudstone or in glaciofluvial deposits or alluvium over the bedrock. These soils are on alluvial fans, strath terraces, sedimentary plains, till plains, and hills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TdB TANNA–DELRIDGE COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from soft siltstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TdC – Tanna–Delridge Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

TdC TANNA–DELRIDGE COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tanna series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in residuum weathered from semi–consolidated shale and mudstone or in glaciofluvial deposits or alluvium over the bedrock. These soils are on alluvial fans, strath terraces, sedimentary plains, till plains, and hills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TdC TANNA–DELRIDGE COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Delridge series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in material weathered from soft siltstone and shale on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TsB – Tanna–Savo Complex, 2 To 6 Percent Slopes

TsB TANNA–SAVO COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tanna series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in residuum weathered from semi–consolidated shale and mudstone or in glaciofluvial deposits or alluvium over the bedrock. These soils are on alluvial fans, strath terraces, sedimentary plains, till plains, and hills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TsB TANNA–SAVO COMPLEX, 2 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savo series consists of very deep, well drained soil formed in silty sediments on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TsC – Tanna–Savo Complex, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

TsC TANNA–SAVO COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tanna series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils that formed in residuum weathered from semi–consolidated shale and mudstone or in glaciofluvial deposits or alluvium over the bedrock. These soils are on alluvial fans, strath terraces, sedimentary plains, till plains, and hills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TsC TANNA–SAVO COMPLEX, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Savo series consists of very deep, well drained soil formed in silty sediments on uplands and terraces. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Meade County, South Dakota,
Northern Part
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TwC – Twilight–Marmarth–Parchin Fine Sandy Loams, 4 To 9 Percent Slopes

TwC TWILIGHT–MARMARTH–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 4 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Twilight series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from soft sandstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TwC TWILIGHT–MARMARTH–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 4 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Marmarth series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered from soft sandstone. These soils are moderately deep to soft sandstone. These soils are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TwC TWILIGHT–MARMARTH–PARCHIN FINE SANDY LOAMS, 4 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Parchin series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from sandy and loamy sedimentary rocks. These soils are on sloping uplands. They have slow or very slow permeability. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water < 40 Acres

w WATER < 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

WhC – Winler Clay, 2 To 9 Percent Slopes

WhC WINLER CLAY, 2 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Winler series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

WlC – Winler–Lismas Clays, 6 To 15 Percent Slopes

WlC WINLER–LISMAS CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Winler series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
WlC WINLER–LISMAS CLAYS, 6 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lismas series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shale on ridges and hills. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ww – Water > 40 Acres

ww WATER > 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally greater than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

YaC – Yawdim Silty Clay Loam, 6 To 9 Percent Slopes

YaC YAWDIM SILTY CLAY LOAM, 6 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Yawdim series consists of shallow, well drained, slowly permeable soils that formed in material weathered from calcareous siltstone or shale. These soils are on sedimentary uplands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.